This formation, so abundant in Delaware, is thus proved to be by no means a local one, and it is probable that it will be identified with some of the formations grouped together under the name of "Southern Drift."

The Bryn Mawr gravel has also recently been found in the Montgomery County limestone valley, and there seems to be a close connection between it and the surface or drift iron ores of that valley. Some of these ores appear to be simply a very ferruginous variety of the Mt. Holly conglomerate. They overlie unconformably the steeply-dipping decomposed shales which hold a more ancient and richer ore.

In Bucks County there occurs a gravel different from any yet described, which at first occasioned some confusion. It has proved to be the result of the decomposition of the lower Triassic conglomerate, the pebbles of which, loosened from their cementing material, have been scattered through the soil. These Triassic pebbles are formed of gneiss, not Potsdam. Hills of red shale border this gravel.

A preliminary map of the Surface Geology of Southeastern Pennsylvania was exhibited, and it was suggested that its publication would be of service to many besides geologists.

APRIL 28, 1879.

On some Enclosures in Mica.—Mr. LEWIS exhibited some plates of Muscovite which he had found on Shoemaker's Lane, Germantown, which contained microscopic crystals of peculiar shape. They consisted of a dark green mica, probably Lepidomelane, in minute sharp crystals thickly disposed throughout the muscovite. These crystals were frequently arrow-shaped, and generally much elongated. Large numbers of them were shaped like a musket. They were very different from any of the enclosures in the muscovite of Pennsbury, Del. Co., and were interesting objects under the microscope.

On Dendrites.—Mr. HENRY CARVILL LEWIS made some observations upon dendrites and their mode of growth. He stated that dendrites were not caused by filtration of metaliferous water, but that they frequently grow upward by chemical or capillary action. He described an exposure of white lower Triassic sandstone in a quarry in the southern part of Norristown, where dendrites of oxide of manganese were seen upon the surface of the rock, growing from below upwards. The dendrites were apparently in process of growth, and were so soft that they could be scraped with a knife from the rock. The material thus obtained gave a bright metallic streak on the fingers, and was shown by the blowpipe to be hydrous oxide of manganese. It was observed that while the rock above and below these dendrites was spotted with minute rust-specks of manganese, the portion upon which the